(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2256.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 17.

REPORTS from the secretary at war, and the secretary of the treasury, were read, on sundry petitions.

The ratification of the state of Pennsylvania of the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 articles of amendments proposed by congress to the constitution was read.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the memorials of the people called Quakers, on the subject of the slave trade.

The question of order was put, when it was determined that Mr. Tucker's last amendment was not in order.

The report was then taken up by paragraphs. The first proposition being read Mr. White moved that it be struck out. He did this he said, because he was against entering into a consideration at this time of the powers of congress, he thought it would be time enough to do this when the powers are called in question. He then read the next, which he said was entirely unnecessary as it contains nothing more than what is contained in express terms in the constitution.

He passed on to the third, which he said was equally unnecessary; and so the fourth, which was provided for by the constitution. He said that he should agree to the fifth, and sixth, with certain modifications. Agreeable to this idea he offered those two in a different form. He disagreed to the seventh proposition, as unnecessary and improper. He concluded by observing, that his wish was to promote the happiness of mankind—and among the rest those who are the objects of present consideration—but this he wished to do in conformity to the principles of justice and with due regard to the peace and happiness of others; he would contribute all in his power to their comfort and relief being while in a state of slavery; but he was fully of opinion that congress has no right to intessere in the business, any further than he proposed by the two propositions as modified. He did not however anticipate the difficulties from a total prohibition which some gentlemen seem to apprehend—and if congress have it in their power to interdict this business at the present moment, he did not think the essential interests of the southern states would suffer. Twenty years ago, had he proposed the idea he now suggested, would have created universal alarm. Virginia however about twelve years since, prohibited the importation of negroes from Africa, and the consequences apprehended never were realized; on the contrary the agriculture of that state never in a more flourishing situation.

Mr. Hartley.—I have the honour to be one of the committee on the memorials, and will with the leave of this committee mention some particulars which took place in the course of the investigation of the business; premised that he was sorry that the question of right had been brought forward yesterday—and was not a little surprised to hear the cause of slavery advocated in that house, and language held towards the petitioners which his experience he said, had never shewn to be parliamentary—he read some memorandums taken in committee, and had particular reference to a law passed in Grenada which he applauded for its humanity, as truly benevolent spirit.

He reprobated the illiberal treatment which the memorialists had received, and asserted that they were friends to the constitution, and that on the present occasion they came forward from the most laudable motives, from a wish to promote the happiness of mankind, that their conduct so far from meriting censure, deserved, and would receive the applause of the civilized world.

Mr. Brown in a considerable speech advocated the opinion of Mr. White, he enlarged on the pernicious consequences that may be expected to flow from the interference of congress; he pointed out the effects which had resulted from the interposition of the states, by which the prospects of the southern states in lives had been rendered very precarious—and if congress should adopt the report as it is, the consequences will be pernicious in the highest degree. The value of property will be annihilated. The emancipation of slaves will be effected in time, it ought to be a gradual business—but he hoped that congress would not, to gratify people who never had been friendly to the independence of America, precipitate the business to the great injury of the southern states.

Mr. Burke entered into a very extensive consideration of the subject; he gave an account of the humane treatment which the slaves of the southern states received, their habitations, families, children, privileges, &c. He then shewed that their emancipation would tend to make them wretched in the highest degree—he animadverted with great freedom on the past and present conduct of the Quakers—he denied that they were the friends of freedom—he said that during the late war, they were for bringing this country under a foreign yoke, they descended to the characters of spies—they supplied the enemy with provisions, they were guides and conductors to their armies—and whenever the American army came into their neighbourhood they formed themselves in an enemy's country. Mr. Burke was proceeding in this strain when he was interrupted by its being said he was not in order; a warm altercation ensued, and, in the midst of it, a motion was made that the committee should rise: this motion was negatived, and Mr. Burke added a few more observations on the injustice of the measure of interference, as it respected the property of the southern states.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) followed Mr. Burke in a speech or essay, in defence of the slave trade, of nearly two hours length—the committee rose without a decision.

THURSDAY, *March* 18.

Sundry memorials and petitions were read and referred—The report of the committee on the memorials respecting the slave trade being the order of the day,

Mr. Benson, after premising that any further discussion of the subject in the line it was now in, would be a useless expence of time—moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further attention to the report, and that the memorials be again referred to a select committee; he offered a variety of reasons on which he founded this motion. This was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, who, at the same time, entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject. Mr. Baldwin was followed by many other gentlemen, which gave the business a totally different direction from what appeared to be the object of the motion.

The question being taken, Mr. Benson's motion was lost. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report: the debate was continued with ardour, and the speakers on both sides were numerous; several alterations in the report were agreed to; but the committee rose without finishing the business, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, *March* 19.

Honourable Hugh Williamson, member from the state of North-Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat this day.

A message was received from the senate, with two bills which they have passed with amendments, viz. An act to provide for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, and An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

Sundry reports from the heads of departments, on memorials and petitions, were read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the report of the committee on the memorial of Robert Morris, Esq; was read the second time; the report respecting the settlement of his accounts only.

Mr. Sherman moved that a committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies during the administration of Robert Morris, Esq; late superintendent of finance, and to report to the house a state of the accounts respecting the same. This motion, after some debate, was agreed to, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Madison, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) appointed.

In committee of the whole, the report of the committee on the slave trade under consideration. The fourth proposition respecting a duty of ten dollars on slaves imported, being read, it was moved that it be struck out, which motion after much debate was adopted. Several modifications of the fifth proposition were offered, but the following in substance, offered by Mr. Madison, was agreed to, viz. Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States, who are concerned in the African trade, from supplying foreigners with slaves; and to provide for their humane treatment while on their passages to the United States.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, *March* 22.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, and to the bill to provide for the mitigation or remission of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, were taken into consideration. To the first bill one amendment only was proposed, which was agreed to by the house. The amendment to the other, it was said, involved an alteration of the principle on which the bill was founded; some objections were made, and, on motion, it was voted that the amendment should lie on the table.

In committee of the whole; the report of the select committee on the memorials on the slave trade under consideration. The fifth article was further discussed.

Mr. Scott commenced the debate this day in advocating the prayer of the memorialists, he was replied to by several of the southern gentlemen. It was moved that the clause should be struck out, this motion being put, it passed in the negative.

The committee then agreed to the proposition.

The seventh article was struck out of the report.

The committee then rose, and the report, as amended and agreed to, was laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate, with the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1790, concurred in with amendments.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *March* 23.

Sundry memorials and petitions were presented and read.—The amendments of the senate to the appropriation bill were taken into consideration—the first was agreed to.

The sum allowed by the house to Gifford Dally, Esquire, for services performed during the recess, it was proposed by the senate should be divided between him and Mr. Mathers, the door-keeper of the senate; this amendment was objected to; after some conversation the amendment was concurred in with an amendment.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard Wells and John Hart, brought in the following report:

RESOLVED, That the possessors of the continental bills of credit, emitted by the authority of congress, before the 18th day of March, 1780, on bringing the same into the treasury of the United States, shall receive certificates for the same, at the rate of one dollar specie value for one hundred dollars of the said bills; and the same shall be funded on interest in the same manner as the other debts of the United States. The interest to commence on the day the said bills shall be lodged in said treasury; and all such bills in the treasury of any state exceeding its quota required by the acts of congress of the 7th day of October, 1779, and the 18th day of March, 1780, on being brought into the treasury of the United States shall be credited to the account of such state at the rate aforesaid, on interest of six per cent. per annum, from the time it was received into the treasury of the respective states; laid on the table.

It was then moved, that the house should take up the report of the committee of the whole on the memorials of the people called Quakers. This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke and Mr. Bland: They severally observed, that the discussion of the subject has already excited a spirit of dissention among the members of the house, and that every principle of policy and concern for the dignity of the house, and the peace and tranquillity of the United States, concur to shew the propriety of dropping the subject, and letting it sleep where it is. On the other hand Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Page, observed, that there was the same propriety in taking up the subject at the present moment, and bringing it to a conclusion as there was for first taking it up; that it has been so fully discussed, that it cannot be supposed gentlemen will go over the same ground again; it may soon be determined, to pass it over will be unprecedented, and will leave the public mind in the same state of uncertainty from which so much danger is apprehended.

The motion for taking up the report was warmly contested, in a lengthy debate, and finally passed in the affirmative by a majority of one. This was followed by a motion for entering the report of the select committee, and the report of the committee of the whole on the journals of the house. This motion called up the speakers from all sides of the house, and was at last determined, by ayes and noes as follow:

	A	Y	E	S.	
Messieurs	Bondinot,	Hartley,	Partridge,		
	Brown,	Hathorn,	Schureman,		
	Cadwalader,	Heester,	Scott,		
	Contee,	Huntington,	Sedgwick,		
	Floyd,	Lawrence,	Sherman,		
	Foster,	Lee,	Sylvester,		
	Gerry,	Leonard,	Sinnickson,		
	Gilman,	Madison,	Vining,		
	Goodhue,	P. Muhlenberg,	Wynkoop.		29.
	Griffin,	Parker,			

	N	A	Y	S.	
Messieurs	Ames,	Jackson,	Sturges,		
	Baldwin,	Livermore,	Sumpter,		
	Benson,	Matthews,	Thatcher,		
	Bland,	Moore,	Trumbull,		
	Burke,	Page,	Tucker,		
	Carroll,	Van Rensellaer,	White,		
	Coles,	Smith, (M.)	Williamson.		25.
	Gale,	Smith, (S. C.)			
	Grout,	Stone,			

The substance of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th propositions of this report were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The amendments proposed by the house to the appropriation bill were concurred by the senate.

Adjourned.

LONDON, *January* 7.

A LETTER from Vienna to a merchant in this city, ſtates, as a certainty, that a peace is in a ſhort time to be concluded between the emperor and the ſublime Porte; and adds, that the terms, in reſpect to the latter, are exceedingly favourable.

Should this intelligence be actually authentic, of which, from the great reſpectability of the correſpondence, we have not any ſerious doubt, his Imperial majeſty will draw all his forces to his Belgic dominions: in which caſe the Patriots will find ſucceſs not quite ſo eaſy or ſo conſtant.

The troops of Pruſſia are in motion, and the general expectation is, that a war muſt take place in the enſuing ſpring.

Luxembourg is ſtill in the hands of the Imperialiſts, as is the citadel of Antwerp. A detatchment of 500 men going to ſtrengthen the garriſon of the former, were attacked by the troops of general Vander Meerſch, and were defeated. They loſt ſix cannon and ſeventeen carriages. Five men were killed on the ſide of the Imperialiſts, ſixty were wounded, and one hundred deſerted.

On Monday the 28th ult. a moſt daring murder was attempted againſt a Mr. Trudon, a private in the guard of the diſtrict of the Capuchine, in Paris. About half after five in the morning, being on duty at the door of the barracks, he was ſuddenly aſſaulted in his ſentry box by a man, who ſtruck him under the chin with a ſtrong and large packing needle, in the hole of which there was a label, with theſe words in large characters—"Go before, and wait for thy La Fayette!" Happily, the period of his watch being nearly at an end when the accident happened, he was timely reſcued from his fate, but was found weltering in his blood, although the wound proved only half an inch in the neck. The ſurgeon declared there was no danger for his life: every endeavour is made to diſcover the ruffian.

Colonel Tarleton is to run fifty yards with lord Mountford on his back, in leſs time than the duke of Queenſbury trots an hundred and ten with any horſe, mare, or gelding he chooſes to ride. Both are to ſtart at the ſame moment, at Beacon Courſe, on the ſecond day of the next Newmarket meeting, play or pay for five hundred guineas. The odds ſaid are five to four that the colonel wins, and conſiderable ſums have been betted on this curious race.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, December 20.

"As the Expreſs cutter is juſt about to ſail with diſpatches for England, you expect to hear from me in courſe. There is, however little news here. The Spaniards are very alert at their dock-yards in the Mediterranean, Barcelona, Malaga, Carthagena: and, at our old dock-yard at Mahon, they are building new men of war. All this exertion cannot be without a view. On the other hand, we have pretty good information, that of 68 ships of the line which Spain had on paper at the concluſion of laſt war, not above 30, at moſt, can ever go to ſea again."

The laſt Dutch mail brought a contradiction of the intelligence univerſally propagated and believed, of Luxembourg having been taken by the Patriots. On the contrary, it appears that general Dalton, with the remainder of the Imperial forces, in all ſhort of 3000 men, is ſhut up in that fortreſs; and, as a proof that he is determined to ſtand a ſiege, he has given orders to all the inhabitants who cannot ſupply themſelves with proviſions for two years, to leave the town.

Jan. 11. According to letters from Oſtend, received this morning, trade begins to revive at that place.—There were on the 7th inſtant upwards of forty foreign veſſels in that port, nearly one half of which were Engliſh.

There is a ſtrong probability of the emperor being ſoon at peace with the Turks. But it is at leaſt as probable that in the enſuing ſpring, he will have to contend with Pruſſia and Poland, in addition to his efforts to reclaim his late Belgic ſubjects. This is truly out of the frying pan into the fire.

A gentleman in Paris, writing to his friend in London, makes uſe of the following expreſſions: "Would that I were an inhabitant of England, for here we are ſurrounded with miſery, and though not in actual want of the common neceſſaries of life, we are forced to practiſe the greateſt economy.—Commerce is at its loweſt ebb, money is ſcarce, and ſtrangers, nay, indeed the natives of Paris, are unwilling to take the Caiſſe D'Eſcompte notes."

So alarmed are the court of Madrid, at the clamours of the people, that in addition to the anathema publiſhed by the inquiſition againſt the ſpirited pamphlets, which, in ſpite of the vigilance of the police, were daily ſpread abroad, an ordinance has been iſſued, enjoining all perſons (except the grandees of Spain) not ſettled in Madrid, and who cannot prove ſubſtantial reaſons for their temporary reſidence here, to quit the capital within fifteen days, under a penalty of fifty ducats. If this order ſhall be executed rigorouſly, 20,000 perſons will be expelled.

It is ſaid, that an application is immediately to be made from Scotland, to the national aſſembly of France, praying to be put in poſſeſſion of the many valuable manuſcripts which were taken from Scotland at a very early period, and are now in the Scotch college in Paris. This requiſition, if complied with, which, from the liberal ſentiments of the members who compoſe the national aſſembly, there is every reaſon to expect, muſt prove a ſource of curious, as well as uſeful information, and will be of infinite advantage to future hiſtorians.

Jan. 12. The preparations making by the Turks for another campaign are great beyond example. They will go near to ruin the Turkiſh empire, as well as the Imperial courts, who muſt employ an army to reſiſt them. Three hundred and ten thouſand men are in the preſent pay of the grand ſignior.

The Turkiſh fleet on the Black Sea is returned into port, very much damaged by tempeſtuous weather, and with the loſs of two thouſand ſailors; a loſs which the Turks find very difficult to repair.

The levy of troops continues, and a proclamation will ſhortly be iſſued for all ſubjects of the Porte to repair to the army, to take up arms, from the age of 18 to 60 years.

Should the ſeaſon continue as open as the preſent appearances indicate, both armies will take the field very early. The firſt object of the Turks is the recapture of Oczakow.

A very heavy ſnow has entirely prevented all communication between Tranſylvania and Wallachia.

Thirty baggage-waggons belonging to the Auſtrians have been buried in it.

An edict has been iſſued at Rome, by virtue of which, the exportation of oil, ſalt meat, and cattle of every kind is ſtrictly prohibited throughout the whole of the pope's dominions, without his expreſs permiſſion, under the penalty of 500 crowns, and confiſcation of the commodity, and of the boats, carts, &c. employed in the exportation.

This edict is ſaid to be owing to the liberty of exportation having been abuſed by ſeveral perſons, among whom is one of the pope's nephews.

Jan. 16. A publication has juſt appeared in France, author M. de Peyſſonel, which attacks the treaty made in 1756, with the houſe of Auſtria, and commonly known under the title of the family compact, as hurtful and humiliating to France in the higheſt degree; and which has given a dangerous exiſtence to Ruſſia, a people till then unknown, and ſunk in all the abjectneſs of ſlavery.—This publication has been well received among the French.

ALBANY, *March* 18.

On Monday morning, the 15th inſtant as Mr. Van Renſſelear, ſon of general Henry K. Van Renſſelear, and his ſiſter, were accompanying their couſins, two of the daughters of colonel John Viſſcher, of Green-Buſh, to their father's, in a ſleigh, the ice of the river broke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly oppoſite the houſe of Volkert P. Douw, Eſq; Their cries were ſoon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes ran to give aſſiſtance. When they arrived at the place, the ſleigh and the hair of Mr. Renſſelear's head were alone to be ſeen; a board, that one of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was ſnatched from deſtruction. Miſs Renſſelear immediately emerged, near her brother, and was alſo ſaved. The eldeſt Miſs Viſſcher was next drawn upon the ice, but fitterly affection checked every riſing fear for ſelf-preſervation, and as ſhe was extending the hand of aſſiſtance to her expiring ſiſter, the ice again broke, and they were both inſtantly abſorbed by the eddy, out of every reach.—

The eldeſt Miſs Viſſcher was 21 years of age, and was to have been married in a few days; the younger was in her 16th year. Every exertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldeſt only has been found. The horſes had fallen into the river with ſo great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to be ſeen after the negroes arrived.—This fatal ſpot has been open the whole winter, till within two days of the accident: the ice in it was only three inches thick, but within a few feet round it was eighteen.

Readers! pauſe a moment, and lay to heart this melancholy example of the uncertainty of life. Be warned by the fate of theſe two amiable young ladies, that ſuch alſo may be yours. Life, at its longeſt extent, is ſhort. Few live to the evening of the day of life. When happily one has ſeen the ſun ſink in the horizon, if he reflects, how many does he recollect to have dropped down in every hour of the day. Think of this, and

"Whilſt thou liv'ſt live well:
"How ſhort or long ſubmit to Heaven."

NEW-YORK, *March* 21.

In the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Jerſey, and Delaware are 63 paper-mills, which make 100,000l. worth, annually, of that article: in the ſame three ſtates there are alſo turned off annually 350 tuns of ſteel, 100 tuns of ſlit-iron, and upwards of 10,000 barrels of malt-liquors. The importation of Engliſh porter is rapidly decreaſing, as that liquor can now be made amongſt ourſelves to as much perfection as in Britain, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid of the ſuperior excellence of the Thames water, impregnated with the juices of millions of dead dogs, cats, and the filth of the common ſewers of London.

Extract of a letter from Schenectady, March 16.

"From freſh accounts, we learn, that the Engliſh are conſtantly employed in adding to the ſtrength of the forts and poſts on our north-weſtern frontier; keep a very watchful eye over all viſitants, and ſeem extremely jealous leſt any of the United States people ſhould be obſervant of their proceedings.—One would conclude from all this, that their nation ſtill has ſome deſigns on this country. Several of the old American refugees are ſaid to be reſident in thoſe poſts, who are moſtly very poor, and depend wholly upon the royal rations.

March 23. By authentic information, we learn, that about the 1ſt of February, a ſmall party of Indians belonging to the banditti Cherokees, who have been driven from their own tribes, and reſide north-weſt of the Ohio, ſurpriſed near the Sciota, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four perſons, and took the reſt priſoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort-Harmer, by ſome friendly Wyandots, who met in the woods the ſaid banditti Cherokees with two priſoners. The Wyandots further informed, that remnants of the Shawneſe and the Cherokees ſeem determined on miſchief the enſuing ſeaſon.

Extract of a letter from Albany, March 15.

"Whatever you may be told, there is not that ſcarcity of grain in theſe parts that ſome pretend. If there is a ſcarcity at the ports and landings on the river, it is artificial. The quantity of ſnow during the preſent winter has been ſo unuſually ſmall, that the ſleighs have not been able to bring down the wheat, &c. as is cuſtomary in more ſevere winters. The conſequence is, that waggons muſt be employed as ſoon as the froſt is out of the ground, which will conſiderably interrupt the farmers in their other work."

Extract of a letter from London, December 31.

"Should the French national aſſembly effect their purpoſes of making their government a free one, there is no doubt but ſeveral of the ſmaller European ſtates will throw their ſtrength into the ſame ſcale, and form a league with the French nation in order the better to baffle any future attempts upon their liberties from the machinations of the neighbouring deſpotic princes.—As to the Dutch, they ſeem to be in a decline (as well as their commerce; which is in a very languiſhing condition) and are, in a national view, diſcontented with their government. The probable conſequence is, that the ſeven United Provinces, the Flemings, and the Auſtrian Netherlands will form an aſſociation, having Ruſſia, the dukedom of Cleves, &c. Hanover, Brunſwick and Heſſe as allies. This will be a moſt formidable combination, and even ſufficient to annihilate the power of the houſe of Auſtria."

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, February 27.

"Several gentlemen in this place and neighbourhood begin to entertain thoughts of forming a company for manufacturing ſalt from the licks which abound in ſome parts of this weſtern country. Imported ſalt comes ſo extremely dear that neceſſity alone muſt ſoon impel us to undertake ſomething of this nature. Happily, in the neighbourhood of theſe licks wood is exceedingly plenty, and in the dry ſeaſon the water is ſo very ſalt, as to be almoſt equal in ſtrength to a ſtrong brine; ſo that much leſs wood and time will be required than in the operation of reducing ocean water into ſalt, which was one of our great reſources in the time of the war, when ſome of the enemy aſſerted, that the want of foreign ſalt alone would ruin the independence of the United States. A perſon that owns one of theſe licks means to make an experiment, whether this brine will not granulate, (as in the Weſt-Indies) when conveyed into ſhallow reſervoirs clayed at bottom, and expoſed, in a large ſurface, to the action of the ſun's rays."

RICHMOND, *March* 27.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bennet Ballow, agent plenipo for the United Nations of Indians, &c. to general John Sevier, at Creſs Creek, ſenator for Washington diſtrict, in the ſtate of North-Carolina.

"With infinite pleaſure I heard of your being appointed commander in chief of the diſtrict where you reſide, which will give great ſatisfaction, and be very pleaſing to all well wiſhers of the Weſtern Country.

"I know that friendſhip and true generoſity reign in your ſoul, that pride and ambition is far from your character, which will do honour to the dignified ſtation the legiſlature have been pleaſed to place you in.

"Matters of great moment calls for our moſt ſerious attention and deliberation: I called a general council of ſeveral nations together, they received the agreeable news and papers from the hon. commiſſioners with great alacrity. With indefatigable pains I laboured to introduce every pacific meaſure, and cultivate a friendly intercourſe between the citizens of the United States and thoſe nations; and, for the advantage of both parties in future, I have formed a ſort of conſtitution ſimilar to that of the federal union, which I expect to have ready for the preſs by the laſt of July, as we have appointed to meet at the mouth of the Teneſee river, on the Ohio, (Repreſentatives ſent by the different nations are, Cherokees 12, Chickaſaws 8, and the Choctaws 20,) the 30th day of June next; there to enter into a full union, adopt ſuch laws and regulations as may tend to civilization. Notwithſtanding the emiſſaries from Europe and Louiſiana, all the principal men are on my ſide, except a few that have been diſappointed in getting commiſſions with us, who look to the foreigners; it will make me extremely happy if I can compromiſe this affair, and bring about the glorious work of civilization.

"I received a letter lately from colonel M'Gillivray, informing me he would prevent his Indians from committing hoſtilities until further orders; I cannot help ſaying it is with reluctance I carry on my plan, becauſe it makes our nation an object which, they think, is a matter worth their notice. I have alſo had three meſſages from different foreign powers ſince I wrote laſt, they give me ſome uneaſineſs, but hope to get rid ſoon. Pray do all you poſſibly can with the aſſembly for peace with the Cherokees we muſt have; I am ſorry to ſay, the white people are daily making depredations on their ſettlements. (The Cherokees, Chickaſaws and Chocktaws, are ſo well pleaſed with the thoughts of being like the white people in congreſs that they have ſent meſſages to all the neighbouring tribes to attend the grand council at the mouth of the Teneſee. They have already made ſome laws regulating the trade of their country, dividing their lands, &c. and one which I much approve, viz. no perſon is allowed to carry more than three gallons of ſpirits into the nation at one time, otherwiſe it will be confiſcated, as was the caſe of Alexander Dromgold, who thought his influence could carry him through, but ſoon found himſelf miſtaken.) I heartily wiſh you all ſucceſs and happineſs, and am, Sir, yours, &c."

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

Port-Tobacco, April 5, 1790.

" Died, on the second instant, at his seat on Patowck river, in Charles county, in the forty-fifth year his age, the honourable ROBERT HANSON HARRIN, Esquire, chief judge of the general court of the te of Maryland.

" The transcendent merit of this great and excellent nced not the aid of panegyric—in civil and milily life his conduct was uniformly such as will render memory dear to every good citizen.—While he ed the United States in the late war, his exertions, he high and confidential office he held, were strea and unremitted—and the ability, the integrity, the assiduity which he displayed in the administraof justice may, perhaps, be equalled, they never be exceeded.

It may be added, with justice, that no man was o eminently distinguished by the possession of every al virtue.

These qualifications make his death a calamity to public, and an irreparable loss to his amiable and onsolate family.

Lament, O Maryland! thy loss deplore;
hy virtuous Harrison is now no more!
nd you, who steady fortitude admire;
nd you, who's bosom feels fair Virtue's fire;
nd you, to whom each social merit's dear,
Drop o'er these lines a tributary tear;
or each lov'd attribute his soul possess'd,
nd now in Heaven enjoys eternal rest."

On Friday the 26th of March, 1790, between hours of two and three o'clock, departed this life, he 56th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS HOW RIDrz, merchant in Port-Tobacco. He was eminentdistinguished for all the social virtues; an affecate and tender husband and parent, a most kind ster, a most merciful creditor, and a polite and inable observer of all the laws of hospitality. Such ues must make his memory dear, as long as any survive who were intimately acquainted with.

In him the neighbouring poor hath lost a friend.
Oft those who live in trouble, pain, and care,
ave hop'd th' embrace of Death and wish'd him near;
nd still when near! His dart have wish'd to shun,
tho' by this a seat in Heaven is won.
ot so with him: resign'd he met his fate,
nd hop'd existence in an happier state.
O Death!—to most who live, the greatest dread,
hou 'rt still a friend to all the virtuous dead."

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIUS FORD formerly lived, in St. ry's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, taining upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large enient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other enient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meanow in timothy grass, and abundance more may ade with very small expence. Also, part of a ACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon tent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlugh, containing about 430 acres, and known by ame of BACHELOR's QUARTER, and subto a widow's dower: This land is of excellent ty, and well improved. Considerable credit will ven for a great part of the purchase money. Who inclines to purchase may know the terms by apng to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's ty, who has full power to treat with any person o may want to purchase.

1 JOS. SPRIGG.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit or all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with pproved security, the sale to begin on Monday the 6th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day thereter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel nty, deceased, one young negro man about twenty s of age, some household and kitchen furniture, a dfor carriage, and some plantation utensils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr.
de bonis non.

. B. All persons having claims against the said deed are once more requested to bring them in legally nticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the and those indebted are requested to make immepayment, to G. R.

pril 2d, 1790. 1 3 7/6

NOTICE

hereby given, that the sale of the property of Mr. JOHN BROOKE, taken in execution to satisfy a due PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, administrator onis non of Richard Lee, is postponed till Friday 23d day of April next ensuing, at which time the perty will certainly be sold.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 28, 1790. 1

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash, on the premises, on Monday the 29th of this instant, the following Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, viz.

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorsey's Addition, sixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorsey, of Henry.

And, on Tuesday the day following, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Part of Morehouse Generosity, containing 135 acres, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Basil Ridgely; seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and sold for Cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling house, an old kitchen and corn house, situated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Chester-town and Washington college, and convenient to different houses of worship, mills and markets; formerly the property of Isaac Hacker, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual interest from date. A reasonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part should be paid down. If the purchaser should think this plantation too small, more land, of the same quality, adjoining the above, is offered for sale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790. 1 3 7/6

A Singing School.

THE subscriber having engaged to teach VOCAL MUSIC—any person disposed to join the present SINGING SOCIETY are requested to make speedy application thereto, as it is found inconvenient, with propriety, to admit any person after Monday evening next.

1 JOSEPH P. JONES.

Annapolis, April 6, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790. 1 3

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday last, from the subscriber, living at Mr. Stevens's, in the city of Annapolis, a POINTER-DOG of the following description, viz. very tall and thin, in general white, marked with a few liver-coloured spots; he answers to the name of PONTO. Whoever takes up the said dog, so that I get him again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS.

J. ADDISON.

April 7, 1790. 1 3 7/6

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, }
B. WHETCROFT, } Trustees.

5

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly.

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Eagar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent.

4

On Wednesday the 21st of April next, if fair, and if not on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY's PURCHASE, where THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire, former sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, said to contain 325 acres. The same will be sold for specie, or specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the instalment law. Good security will be required from the purchaser.

On the day following will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Thomas Harwood, if not sold before at private sale, ten valuable negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horses, and a parcel of household furniture; the same to be sold for specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid in hand at the time of purchase.

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances on or before the fifteenth instant, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

2 DAVID GEDDES.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at the house of WILLIAM EDWARDS, on the Head of South river,

THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, cattle, sheep, &c. and part of a plantation. The sale to be at eleven o'clock, and for cash only.

Wm. EDWARDS, Administrator.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

3 X W3 W. E.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

4 ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 2, 1790.

Horses for Sale.

At Upper-Marlborough, on the 13th and 14th of April next, will be

EXPOSED TO SALE,

A NUMBER OF

YOUNG HORSES,

Rising Four and Five Years Old; alſo, a

Full-blooded Mare.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

Tulip-Hill, March 22, 1790. 2

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eaſtern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 2

Dennis M'Carthy,

At his SCHOOL, now held at Weſt River, near Annapolis,

WILL inſtruct YOUTH, with the greateſt expedition, in Book-Keeping, after the moſt modern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Elements of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography, or uſe of the Globes and Maps, Menſuration and Gauging by pen, ſcale and other inſtruments, Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice, wherein will be taught the method of calculation numerically, independent of that old exploded way of working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortification, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and Algebra, with its application to each of the above branches.——To render his conditions ſatisfactory to ſuch as are unacquainted with his capacity, &c. he ſtipulates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating the ſaid branches, together with the morals and conduct of his ſcholars, will not bear the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny before the moſt able profeſſors on the continent.

Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on very moderate terms, convenient to the ſchool, within one half or quarter of a mile.

He ſurveys lands, and determines the area by arithmetical calculation, and renders embelliſhed maps with an exact repreſentation of the variation between the true and magnetic meridian, which will be ſufficient to decide future controverſies, and trace the true mearings or boundaries at any diſtant period.

Weſt River, March 25, 1790. 2

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation where Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light ſorrel HORSE, with a large ſtar in his forehead, a natural pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years old this ſpring. Whoever has taken up the ſaid horſe, and will reſtore him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, by

SOLOMON JONES.

Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county, March 22, 1790. 2

Was FOUND,

On the Subſcriber's Plantation, in January laſt, the following CATTLE, viz.

A BRINDLE COW, marked with a ſlit in each ear, apparently with calf; a pied COW, with a ſlit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER, ſeemingly two years old, without mark. Any perſon or perſons proving their property to the ſame, may have them by paying charges to

MARY VENABLES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790. 2

TAKEN up as STRAY by JONATHAN ODDON, living near Bean-town, a ſmall ſorrel MARE, about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand, and appears to be ſix or ſeven years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

Vienna, Dorcester county, March 12, 1790.

PERSONS who have claims on the eſtate of JACOB STAYTON, late of Dorcheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, within ſix weeks from this date (that diſtribution may be made, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785,) to

RICHARD STANFORD, Adminiſtrator. 3X

PARTNER

STANDS this ſeaſon at Primroſe-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty ſhillings, or two barrels of corn. PARTNER was got by Mr. Hall's Union, his dam by Careleſs, his grand-dam by Selim; her dam an imported mare, got by Spot; her grand-dam by Cartouch, her great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. 2

HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

The high bred Horſe

HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and ſtands this ſeaſon at Mount-Arrarat (the ſeat of Doctor Thomas Marſhall) ſix miles below Piſcataway, and will cover mares at three pounds the ſeaſon, and five ſhillings to the groom, but the money muſt be punctually paid by the firſt of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this ſpring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handſome, boney and active; his ſtrong reſemblance to his ſire, who ſtood in ſuch high eſtimation in the ſtates of Virginia and Maryland, and whoſe colts have been capital performers on the turf, will be a conſiderable inducement to thoſe who wiſh to breed fine horſes, and the following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him equal in blood to any horſe in America:—He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot; his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. Good paſturage is provided for mares gratis, and every poſſible care taken of them, but eſcapes and other accidents muſt be at the riſque of the owner.

2 PETER CORNELL, Groom.

The Beautiful Imported Horſe

VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eaſtern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, ſix from Bladenſburgh, five from the ferry oppoſite Alexandria, and about five from where he ſtood laſt ſpring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be diſcharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkſhire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jenniſon Shafto's Snap, (who was ſire to Goldfinder, Gnawpoſt, Daſey, and other good runners,) his grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a ſon of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodſworth. Leeds's Arabian was the ſire of Leed's, alſo Baſto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be ſeen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great ſubſcription at York, againſt High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one againſt him; whereas, when High-Flyer ran againſt many capital horſes the bets in favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handſome and ſtout. Near 200 acres of good paſturage for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greateſt care taken, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen who are in arrears for mares ſent to Venetian, laſt ſeaſon, and of courſe are liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by ſending their mares this ſeaſon, and paying ſix guineas on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, ſhall have a receipt in full. 2 O. C.

Royal Gift,

and the

Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the enſuing ſeaſon—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for paſturage, and two and ſix-pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and ſix-pence. No charge will be made for paſturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the firſt of Auguſt; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The paſture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given againſt eſcapes or accidents.

The qualities and ſizes of theſe two animals have been often deſcribed, it is only neceſſary, therefore, to add, that they have increaſed in ſize ſince laſt year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 2

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchaſed of the State, may be ſupplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Caſh, by

if 43 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, ſituate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be ſold very low for Caſh, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 43 *J. W.*

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December laſt, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one ſearnought jackets, new country linen ſhirts, Welch cotton breeches, yarn ſtockings, negro ſhoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall receive, if ten miles from home twenty ſhillings, if out of the county forty ſhillings, and if out of this ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 12X

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the ſecond Tueſday in February, the firſt Tueſday in May, the firſt Tueſday in October, and the third Tueſday in December, and that all proceſs be returnable accordingly.

Teſt. S. H. HOWARD,

aX Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL perſons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the ſubſcriber, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of ſuits, and very much oblige their obedient ſervant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt terms, for caſh, produce, certificates, or on a ſhort credit to thoſe only who are generally punctual in their payments. J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 7 tf

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to preſent them to the ſubſcriber, legally authenticated, that they may be ſettled, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment, to 4 REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.